Cowley, the British Minister in Paris, in these terms:

"I regret that the French Government should oppose the expedition, and the British Government would doubt whether it were wise, even if they had the right to do so, to object to the adoption of such a course by the Porte, since the void made by the withdrawal of Omer Pasha's troops from the Crimea might be filled up by sending Gen. Vivian's contingent to either Balaklava or Eupatoria."

On the 4th of August Lord Cowley replied by telegraph:

graph:

"The French Government will not oppose the projected expedition to Asia Minor, under Omer Pasha, provided that the members of the Turkish contingent before Sevastopol are not diminished."

On the same day Clarendon telegraphed to Lord Stratford de Redeliffe:
"Omer Pasha can go to relieve Kars, provided he

Stratford de Redeliffe:

"Omer Pasha can go to relieve Kars, provided he does not diminish the Turkish troops before Sevastopol, ror disturb the garrison of Yenikale. Vivian to bold himself in readiness to go to Eupatoria with his Turkish contingent."

Napoleon seems to have interposed some new objections, for, on the 29th of August, Lord Cowley again writes to Clarendon asylor.

ions, for, on the 25th of August, Lord Cowley again swites to Clarendon saying:

"The Emperor has no objection to the removal of the Turkish troops from Balaklava, and to their being replaced by others, provided that the allied Commanders-in-Chief have no objection; but he will not take upon himself the responsibility of saying more."

On the 16th of December Gen. Codrington writes to tend Stratford:

Lord Stratford:
"I wrote to Marshal Pelissier in the general tone o "I wrote to Marshal Pelissier in the general tone of rour letter, expressing to him the great object it seemed to be to get the Turkish troops to Trebizond, and that, if done at all, it should be done at once; and effering my assistance, if I could, by communications with our navy to further this object. His answer was that he could not consent to their leaving Eupstoria without the express sanction of the Emperor of the Prench."

Gen. Williams meantime continued to send note

French."

Gen. Williams meantime continued to send note after note to Lord Stratford, and, at length, complains that he had written ffty-four dispatches and fifty-four private letters, and the only reply he had received was a request to try to recover some Russian ladies who had been carried off by a Turk. At length Lord Stratford vouchsafed to give the following lame ex-"It remains for me to say a word respecting my si

"It remains for me to say a word respecting my si-lence toward Colonel Williams. It has, in truth, con-tinued longer than I intended. It originated in my hariety not to occasion disappointment by announcing measures which might or might not be carried into effect. I knew that during the Winter season little, comparatively, could be done; and I preferred, under the pressure of business flowing in abundantly from other sources, to give my correspondent an answer in full, rather than keep up a succession of parieal com-munications!"

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

On the evening of Sunday the 2d a soiree took place at the Tulleries, when the Emperor and Empress re-ceived about 400 visitors, including the Plenipoten-tiaries and the most distinguished persons at present in Paris. A dramatic entertainment was given to the company in the Salle de Flore. All the members of company in the Saile de Flore. All the members of the Conference were present at the opening of the French Legislative Assembly on the 3d inst. On that occasion Generals Cantobert and Bosquet took the oaths. The former wore the uniform of a General; the latter the dress of a Senator. When the name of Mar-shal Pelissier was called a voice replied, "Absent on the service of the Euperer." the service of the Emperor."

Generals Espinasse and Vinoy have arrived at Con-

A row occurred on board the ship City of Mobile, at Liverpool, between the cook, an Austrian known as Marquis Delfa, and a scaman named John Scanlan. Delfa fired a pistol at Scanlan and wounded him badly. The wounded man was conveyed to the Hospital, and

Delfs was arrested.

Five mortar boats have been launched on the Mersey, from the building yard of Messrs. Laird. Nine others are being built. These boats are of 130 tuns

others are being built. These boats are of 130 tuns and carry one gun each.

Van Amburgh has shipped several splendid horses for his circus on board the ship James Crockett, from Liverpool. He himself has nearly completed arrangements for a first-rate equestrian company for America.

The London papers are crowded with details of the burning of Covent Garden Theater.

FRANCE.

SPEECH OF THE EMPEROR TO THE LEGIS. LATURE.

The session of the Senate for the year 1856 was

The session of the Senate for the year 1856 was opened on Monday, by the Emperor in person.

His imperial Majorty delivered the following speech:

"Peers and Senators—On the last occasion of my assembling you, serious anxieties prevailed. The allied armies were engaged in a siege where the obstinacy of the defense raised a doubt of success. Europe, uncertain, seemed to be awaiting the end of the struggle before pronouncing itself.

To maintain the war, I asked of you a loan, which you voted unanimously, though the amount might have amounted excessive.

have appeared excessive. The rise in the price of provisions threatened the "The rise in the price of provisions threatened the laboring classes with general inconvenience, and a disturbance of our monetary system caused a fear that business and labor would slacken. Thanks to your sid and to the energy displayed both in France and England, and above all, to the assistance of Providence, these dangers, if they have not entirely disappeared, have been for the most part averted.

"A grand fest of arms at last decided in favor of the Allies a struggle unexampled in history for its in-veteracy. From that moment the opinion of Europe veteracy. From that moment the opinion was more openly expressed. Our alliances were every was more extended and strengthened.

was more openly expressed. Our amanage.

was more openly expressed. Our amanage.

'The third loan was completed without difficulty.

The country gave me a fresh proof its confidence by subscribing for a sum five times larger than that I subscribing for a supported with admirable resignation. It has supported with admirable resignation. subscribing for a sam five times larger than that a sked for. It has supported with admirable resigna-tion the sufferings inseparable from a dearness of pro-visions—sufferings alloviated by private charity, by the zeal of the municipalities, and by the 10,000,000 the zeal of the municipalities, and by the 10,000,000 the zeal of the municipalities, and by the 10,000,000 distributed to the departments. The arrival of for-eign grain has now produced a considerable fall; the anxiety caused by the disappearance of gold has diminished, and never has labor been more abundant

or wages higher.
"The hazards of war have revived the military

The hazards of war have revived the military spirit of the nation. Never have there been so many voluntary enlistments, nor so much ardor among the conscripts designated by lot.

"To this brief expose of the present situation must be added facts of great political significance.

"The Queen of Great Britain, desiring to give a proof of her confidence and of her esteem for our country, and to make our validations.

"The Queen of Great Britain, desiring to give a proof of her confidence and of her esteem for our country, and to make our relations more intimate, has come over into France. The enthusiastic welcome she received has proved to her how profound were the sentiments her presence inspired, and was of a nature to strengthen the alliance of the two peoples.

"The King of Piedmont, who, without looking behind him, embraced our cause with that courageous spirit which he had before exhibited on the field of battle, has also come to France to consecrate a union already cemented by the bravery of his soldiers.

"These sovereigns have beheld a country, lately sagitated and disinherited of its rank in the councils of sgitated and disinherited of its rank in the conficis of Europe, now prosperous, peaceable, and respected— making war, not with the momentary delirium of pas-sion, but with the calimness of justice and the energy of duty. They have seen that France that was send-ing 200,000 men across the seas, convoking to Paris at the same time all the arts of peace, as if she meant

o say to Europe The existing war is to me only a pisode. My ideas and my powers are always partly directed toward the arts of peace. Let us neglect nothing for a good understanding, and drive me not to throw into the field of battle all the resources and all the energy of a great nation."

"This appeal seems to have been understood, and the Winter, by suspending hostilities, favored the intervention of diplomacy. Austria resolved on a decisive step, which introduced into the deliberations the entire influence of the sovereign of a vast empire. ive step, which introduced into the deliberations the entire influence of the sovereign of a vast empire. Sweden linked herself more closely to England and France by a treaty that guaranteed the integrity of her territory. Lastry, the advice or entreaties of all the cabinets reaching St. Petersburg, the Emperor of Rusia, the inheritor of a situation he had not created, seemed to be inspired with a sincere desire to put an end to the causes that led to this sanguinary conflict. He determined to accept the propositions transmitted He determined to accept the propositions transmitted by Austria. The honor of his arms satisfied, it was to his own her.

by Austria. The honor of his arms satisfied, it was to his own honor to give way to the clearly expressed wish of Europe.

"The Pleuspotentiaries of the allied and belligerent Powers are now assembled in Paris to decide on the sonditions of peace. The spirit of moderation and equity that aumates them all necessarily creates the hope of a favorable result. Nevertheless, let us await with dignity the end of the Conferences, and be equally ready, if necessary, to draw the sword anew, or to extend the hand to those whom we have fairly fought.

"Whatever may happen, let us come unredwes

"Whatever may happen, let us occupy ourselves with the means calculated to augment the strength and the riches of France. Let us, if possible, draw closer

the alliance formed by a community of glory and sacri-Simpson wrote thus to Lord Stratford de Redeliffe: fices, and of which peace will far better exhibit the

reciprocal advantages.

"Finally, in this soletan moment for the destinies of Figure 7: It has some moment for the destines of the world, let us put our trust in God, to the end that He may guide our efforts in the direction most conducive to the interests of humanity and civilization." The Emperor was most enthusiastically received in his passage to and from the Salle des Maréchaux.

TURKEY.

THE CONCESSIONS TO THE CHRISTIANS. COSSTANTINOPLE, Monday, Feb. 18, 1856.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Monday, Feb. 18, 1856.

This afternoon the firman relating to the rights of the non-Mohammedan subjects of Turkey will be read at the Porte. Several hundred copies have been already printed of it in Turkish, which will be distributed.

Translations into the other languages of the empire are being prepared, which will likewise be printed, and sent off to all the provinces. As it is wished to give to the reading as much as possible the character of a purely internal affair, emanating from the free will of the Sultan, none of the foreign representatives will attend, but all the Ministers and high functionaries, civil and military, as well as the ulemas and hadjis, the patriarche and higher clergy of the different religions, are invited to be present. According to the usages on such occasions, the firman will be read afterward in the different mosques. The document is cleverly drawn up, bringing out in strong relief the generally satisfactory clauses, and sliding over those which may be offensive to one or another party. Many concessions are only implied; for instance, that about the testimony of the non-Mohammedans, which is not distinctly stated, but only implied by the order relating to the mixed courts, that all the witnesses will take an oath according to their replied by the order relating to the mixed courts, that all the witnesses will take an oath, according to their rethe witnesses will take an oath, according to their religion, to tell the truth. The firman is addressed to the Grand Vizier, Mehmed Emin Aali Pacha, and, as usual in this kind of documents, begins by a long allocution to him. The Sultan speaks in the first person; and, after this introduction, says that since the beginning of his reign he has had only one idea, namely, to make all classes of his subjects happy; and that, thank God, his endeavors in this respect were not without success, as the increasing prosperity of the country shows. But he wants to give new vigor and a greater extension to his reforms, so as to satisfy all wishes and to raise the dignity of his Government. He thus continues: thus continues: "
"By the efforts of my subjects and those of my Allies, the

"By the afforts of my subjects and those of my Allies, the external relations of my sovernment have acquired a new force, and I wish now likewise to augment its etrought in the interior, and to make all my subjects happy, for, united as they are by their common sacrifices and their patriotiem, they are all equal in my eyes; my will is, therefore, that the following points be rigorously enforced.

"I confirm all the assurances given by the Hatti Sheriff of Gulhane, as to the recurity of the lives, the property and honor of all classes of my subjects, without distinction of rank or religion, and I will that these assurances be minutely observed.

"All the privileges and immunities which have been given to

of all classes of my subjects, without distinction of rank or religion, and I will that these assurances be minutely observed.

"All the privileges and immunities which have been given to the Christian and other communities which are under my acepter are again confirmed. A revision will be effected without delay of the privileges and improvements made according to the spirit of the age and the actual state of seelety, and with my sovereign sanction. The councils which will be expressly established at the Patriarch's, under the inspection of the Sublime Porte, will have to discuss these improvements and submit them to my Government. The power given to the Patriarch is been to my Government, the power given to the Patriarch will be combined with this new position created for them by me, and when the mode of election of the Patriarchs will have been ameliorated the Patriarch will be maned by diploma for life.

"According to a method devised by the Sublime Porte, the Patriarch, snd the chiefs of the Christian and other communities, the patriarchs, archibisheys, vicaries, bishops and rabbis, will have to take an oath of allegiance.

"All contributions and casual profits levied by the clergy from the communities are ferbidden. Fixed revenues will be assigned to the patriarchs, archibisheys, vicaries, bishops and rabbis, will have to take an oath of allegiance.

"All contributions and casual profits levied by the clergy from the communities are ferbidden. Fixed revenues will be assigned to the patriarchs, archibishops, vicaries and bishops, and rabbis, will be assigned to the patriarchs, archibishops and casual immovable goods of the clergy will not be touched.

"A council chosen by the clergy and laity of the Christian of

a sufficient salary apportuned to the lower clergy, according to their rank and functions. The morable and immovable goods of the clergy will not be touched.

"A council chosen by the clergy and laity of the Christian and other communities will be intrusted with the direction of the national affairs of the community.

"No objection will be made to repairing the churches, school, hospital and cemeteries in the different townsyrillages and ham lets according to the primitive design which may still exist. If it becomes necessary to erect new ones, and the Patriarch or the chiefs of the communities approve it, the plan will be submitted to the Sublime Porte, in order that I may give my sovereign approbation for its erection, or else that the objections to

mitted to the Sublime Porte, in order that I may give my sovereign approbation for its erection, or else that the objections to which it is open might be made against it.

If in some places there is a community quite isolated—that is to say, without people belonging to another religion—such a community may celebrate publicly its religious coremonies. But in the places inhabited by people belonging to different religions each may in its own quarter, chapting itself to the above-named principle, repair its proper churches, schools, hospitals and constrains.

But in the places inustrice to preoper churches, schools, hospitals and cemeteries.

"As to building a new edifice, the Patriarch and Synod will demand the pern ission of the Sublime Porte, which will be accorded, if there are no internal political considerations which prevent it. But whatever some in these matters should be always done in a spirit of charity and tolerance.

"Energetic measures will be taken to insure the freest possible exercise of every religion.

"All epithets hand distinctions which could tend to show a difference between one class of my subjects as to the lower, and enother as to the higher one, are for ever abolished from all the documents of my Imperial Chancellery. It is likewise atrictly forbidden to officials and private individuals to use offensive and sixbonoring terms, and the officials will be panished.

"As all religions can be exercised freely, no one will be molested on account of his religion, and no one found to change his religion.

my satisfy the conditions demanded by the regulations of the unperial schools—namely, if they are of the proper age, and ass the prescribed examinations—they will be admitted like-like to the military office.

Resides, each community is free to erect schools for arts and tiences. Only the studies followed there, and the choice of sachets will be subject to the inspection of a miner commission.

teachers will be subject to the inspection of a mixed commission named by the Sublime Ports.

"All commercial and criminal causes between the members of two different religious con munifies will be subject to a mixed Court, whose sittings will be public. The accused and accused will be confronted there, and the witnesses will take oath, according to their religion to tell the truth.

"Civil causes in the provinces and sandjacks will be examined in the mixed Courts in the presence of the Vall and the Cedi. The sittings will be likewise unbits.

must be so established as to protect most efficiently life and property.

"As equality of taxation will be introduced, it will be justice that the Christian and other subjects should turnish, as well as the Musaulmans. their contingent of troops; they must therefore submit to the decision which has been lately taken in this respect. But in these questions the system will be followed to give an equivalent in money—that is, to give money, and be thereby exempt from active service.

"Regulations will be made shortly for employing all the subjects in the ranks of the army, independently of the Musaulmans, and when made these regulations will be published.

"The Medjis will be referred in the provinces, in order to place the election of Musaulmans and non-Musaulmans on a good footing, and to insure the free and true manifestation of opinion; and energetic measures will be taken that the Subine Forte may know the result of these opinions, and on which side the right is.

opinion; and engagement of these opinions, and on which side the right is.

"As in commercial affairs, and as regards the possession of landed property, the laws are equal for all my subjects, when the Sublime Porte shall have made an arrangement with the foreign Powers, to the effect that foreigners should submit in this respect to the laws of the country, and pay imposts at the same rate as the natives, the right to possess landed property will be conceded to foreigners.

"As the taxes are levied equally on all subjects, one must think of the means to prevent the abuses in the collection of these taxes, especially of the tithes, and to establish, as far as it is possible, a direct system of collection, instead of the system of farming the revenue now pursued. In the mean time, any public functionary who should let such revanues at a public auction, or even taken a share in it, will be severely punished.

"The local taxes must, as much as possible, be distributed so so not to do harm to the production and to the development of commerce.

namerce.

Imposts will be levied in the provinces for generally useful rucers, which will be applied for the benefit of those provinces.

nue and expenses, this budget must be followed up and developed."

The pay of each public functionary ought to be fixed.

"An employe will be appointed for every Christian and other community, in order to take care of the affairs which concern the generality of my subjects, and to assist at the State Conneil. These employed are expressly valen from the Ministry of the Grand Vider; they are named for a year, and have to take an oath before they enter on their functions.

"The members of the State Conneil will be free to manifest their opinions in the ordinary and extraordinary sittings, and willighed to moderate for that.

"The laws against corruption will be executed against all my subjects without distinction, and to whatever class or rank they may belone.

"The Sublime Porte will do her best to establish a good system of credit, and favor all things tending to raise as for instance, a bank, for which the necessary capital will be procured.

"The Sublime Porte will construct roads and canals for the transport of produce, and will give facilities for the extension of agriculture by removing all impedimenta."

stance, a back, for which the necessary capital will be procured.

"The Sabline Porte will construct roads and canals for the transport of produce, and will give facilities for the extension of sgriculture by removing all impediments."

After this follows the usual conclusion, ordering the Sadr Azam to see that the Imperial will be executed. The public reading of the firman took place in the great council-hall of the Porte, on the afternoon of Monday, the 18th of February. Among those who were present were the Deputy Grand Vizier, the Ministers, the members of the Council of State and of the Tanzimat, all the other high functionaries of the Porte, the Sheik-ul-Islam, the patriarchs, archbishops, and bishops of the different religious communities, and a good number of the most prominent men among the Mussulman and non-Mussulman population of Constantinople. To that carnest assemblage, every individual of which seemed penetrated with the solemnity of the moment, the firman was read by Habat Effendi, the chief of the chancellery of the Grand Vizier. When the reading was over, the Shiek-ul-Islam Arif Effendi said a prayer appropriate to the occasion, after which both he and the Grand Vizier held a kind of levce. The latter besides made an address to those present, in which he touched upon the most prominent points contained in the firman. When the whole ceremony was over, printed copies of the firman, in the original Turkish, were distributed among the crowd.

THE LATEST.

We are indebted to Capt. Judkins, of the Pers's, for the following extracts from London papers of Saturday morning, the 8th, telegraphed from London to Liverpeol:

FRANCE.

The Monitour of yesterday contains an Imperial decree calling out for active service the 140,000 young soldiers for the class of 1855.

THE NEGOTIATIONS.

BEBLIN, Sanday, March 2.—Count Schouveloff and Count Levaschog bave passed through the city on route for Paris. They are the bearers of fresh instructions for the Russian Plenipotentiaries.

RENEWAL OF THE BLOCKADE IN THE BALTIC.

HAMBURG, March 6.—Admiral Watson sailed from Kiel. He has ordered the fleet to assemble of Moor Island to announce the renewal of the blockade of the Russian ports.

rojeonica il Statchina-Derba, Pinary, - Pinary

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Papers to the 4th January have been received. They contain little of interest, but state that commer-cial affairs are gradually recovering from their late de-

The operations in mining have been brought within

The operations in mining have been brought within reasonable bounds. It is believed that the wealth of Namaga lands will henceforth be steadily developed. [From the City Article of The London Daily News.]

London, Saturday Morning.—The funds opened with heaviness this morning, owing to an increased demand for money, in connection with to-day's settlement in the scrip of the new loan. The commencement of the monthly settlement in the Consul market also increased flatness. This decline, however, scarcely extended \$\frac{1}{2}\$ \$\Psi\$ ecnt, and in the afternoon renewed firmness was shown. The closing quotations were \$\frac{1}{2}\$ \$\Psi\$ cent above those of yesterday.

In the Stock Exchange to-day Money commanded as much as \$6.7 \$\Pri\$ cent upon Government Scurities. In the Discount market the demand continued active and the supply is scanty. At Paris, to-day, yesterday's recovery of \$\frac{1}{2}\$ \$\Pri\$ cent in the three \$\Pri\$ cent Rentes was lost.

was lost.

Of £40,750 in specie, taken out by the "Atrato," this week, the bulk consists of doubloons for Havana, in payment for sugar. The first series of colonial wool sales for this year terminated this day. At the close the advance was equal to 15 to 20 per cent. over the rates of last October.

The returns of the Bank of England for the week show an increase of £24,238 in the stock of buillon.

The Railway Shape Market to day was steady. All

The returns of the Bank of England for the week show an increase of £24,258 in the stock of buillon.

The Railway Share Market to-day was steady. All the leading stocks closed much the same as yesterday.

[From the City Article of The London Times.]

London, March 8.—The English funds have again been heavy to day, but from no other cause than the continued pressure for money. Advances on Government securities were in active demand throughout the day and per cent, the settlement day and the transactions in the scrip of the new loan having increased the requirements of the dealers.

The Continental advices describe a very favorable appearance of the exchanges at all points.

At Amsterdam and Hamburg they experienced a further advance, and at the latter city money has become easier at 41 ? cent.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Baring Brothers & Co.'s Circular. Persia.] LONDON, Priday, March 7, 1836—8 p. m. a the colonial and foreign Propucs markets the basiness has a moderate this week. BRHADSTUTTS have declined con

iderably.

Monny continues in active demand. Consons leave off at Monny continues in active demand. Consons leave off at highest account. The West hidds steamer, which arrived on the 5th instant, brought \$1,250,000 in specie. Prices of Bar Silves and Botlass not

yet fixed.
COCA flat; 54 bags Trinidal sold cheaper, 41/6 \$\tilde{a}\$ 17/6 for fair red. 310 bags Babla were bought in from 38/6 \$\tilde{a}\$ 46/6 for gray to good bright red, 0.17 \$\tilde{3}\$, bid.

LARD quit at \$24\$ for Western in kegs.
COCHISTAL—320 bags at auction chir fly sold at previous rates.
Horduras Silver, 37/2 \$\tilde{a}\$ 52 for small, 3/9 \$\tilde{a}\$ 51 for mid. to good, with pea grain from 3/11 \$\tilde{a}\$ 47 is from 4/2 \$\tilde{a}\$ 57 for fine. Teneriffe Silver from 3/10 \$\tilde{a}\$ 53, and Black from 4/2 \$\tilde{a}\$ 48.

at 47.6. Linner Cakes in good demand, with same prospect of an advance in quotations.

The Conn market on Monday was extremely dull, and though a declibe of 5/27.9 pt. on the prices of the previous Mor day would have been submitted to, very little business was done. The average price of English Whear for the week ending is instant was 69.7 on 112,849 qrs. returned. To-day the market was steady without much doing, holders of Foreign generally not being disposed to give away. We quote White American White American Store, 2.2. Dagos, &c.—Alores—2 cases Cape sold at 55, for good. Gum

DRUGS, &C.—Aloes—S cases Cape sold at 35) for good. Gum Infini—34 cases East India brought previous rates. Gum Infini—34 cases East India brought previous rates. Gum Inqual—12 bits. Africar Boogh sold at 19. Caster Oi—155 es. rought 5/25/36, for ord. to fair second, being rater easier, Sambier—Of 130 bags one half sold at 17. Catch—31). Red saunders Wcod—12 tuns sold from £7 12/60 £7 15). Quick—30 ker—18/47/19. Campbor—155 os sold at 87/6.

HEND—Russian is without change: St. Petersburg Clean, Euro £23; 134 bales Sum, of ord availty, brought from £11.5; o £11.76. JULE—Of 1.900 bales at saction, the chief portion old, fair to good qualities from £17 to £19.5; being pravious sites; common and mid. Ainds were lower, £9.5; or£15.2/6. Inco—The elemand for Welsh has failen off; purchases might exchangle by make 18.5 and 18.5 for Rails and Bars, free on board in Wales. Very little Swedish offering. South Pig 67/6 for mixed numbers in the Clyde.

Lishekd—The market is firm, and it is not easy to purchase thest week's rates. We quote East Indian 69 707; Black that 92/63. For arrival no sales are mentioned.

at last week's rates. We quote East Indian 60 367; Black Sen 60 363; For arrival no sales are mentioned. INDIGO stendy at last sale's rates.

OHLS—Fish without change; Seems fist at £1253 £128, Southern £2 10; Pel Seal £56, Cod £47. In Olive little disting; Gallipoli £54, Malaga £553 £56. Rape has further improved; Ferrigan Refined 30 364. Reven scarce at 49. Linsered less Itsely offered at 34,633 in present delivery. Cocos Nut 57,338. Palm 40.

http://dx.dist.org/dx.distressed/less/fish/dx.distressed/les

19/. MoLasses - Sales limited at 17/ for Trinidad, and 18/ for Cuba

Muscovado.

Sticks—Black Pepper—280 bags Singapore sold at 54d. Cassin Vera is freely offered, and only salaby at reduced rates; 224 casses and 60 bags were withdrawn, and 200 bundles sold at 20, 420,6. Mace—4 cases parily sold at 1,1162 for low middling. Nutnegs—43 cases sold steadily from 2,1 for small brown to 5,3 for fine bold.

Nutnezs—3 cases sold steadily from 2,1 for small by win to 5/3 for fine bold.

Sugare—The market opened with a strong demand at full rates, but in the last two days there has been much less activity, and today the quantity offered at anction being large, prices gave way 84 of 1 ft cwt. The sales of West India for the week are 2,200 hads, and of Mauritius and East India 40,000 bags have been offered, of which about two thirds sold. 2,300 baces Havara were all withdrawn, except about 600 bores hadly and damaged, which sold relatively cheap. Privately, the following sales have been made: 6,500 bags Mauritius, chiefly low brown, at 35/6, with a small portion of Mid. Yellow at 49/5 coo baces Havaras (No. 139/18) at 43/6, duty lift; and affect 3,500 bags brown Pernamburo at 23/45, and 5,600 bags brown Pernamburo at 23/45, and 5,600 bags brown Pernamburo at 23/45, and 5,600 bags brown Pernamburo at 600 bags brown pernamburo at 20/45, and 5,600 bag

ear Continental ports.

Tallow-Y. C. is steady at 57,6 for this month, and 51/ for Tallow-1: On stready at 3 to 10 to 10 industrial to 10 in

are held at 34.

AMERICAN STOCKS remain without animation, or variation in prices. Some Tennessee Bonds 6s have been sold at 101, Virginia Sterling at 85; and Massachusetts Sterling 5s are held at

Richardson, Spence & Co.'s Circular.

Richardson, Spence & Co.'s Circular.

[Per Persia.

Liverpool. Friday, March 7, 1836.

This week's arrivals are light, vir. 3,055 bushels Wheat, 46,834 bushels Corn, and 1,050 barrels Floors from the States; with 5,839 quarters Wheat from Egypt, and 3,063 sacks Floors from Spain. Fermers have this week supplied the country markets very freely, their deliveries of Wheat being 112,39 quarters, at 69/1 saginate 39,829 quarters, at 68/6 in the corresponding week of last year.

The various rumous regarding the doings of the Peace Conferences, continually being circulated, have an unsettling inference on the Corntrade, which has everywhere been dull, with falling prices. On Monday it was stated that a preliminary treatly of peace was signed, and at Mark Lame Wheat was 7, to 8, 39 quarter lower on the week; on Torsday our market also declined, although not to the same extent. Best samples of Wheat, which are scarce, were withdrawn from sale; but inferior kinds were offered at a reduction of 4d to 6d, 370 fbs. and 91 was teken for a large parcel of Red, ax ship. Ploca was offered at a decline of 11 pt boll, without finding buyers. Indian Corn was in very limited inquiry, and receded faily 1 pt quarter.

INDIAN CORN was in very limited inquiry, and receded fully 1 p quarter.

At to-day's market an improved feeling was manifested for all kinds of Breadstufs. In Whyar a moderate consumptive trade was done at Tuesday's rates, and in some case at 3d per bush over the low forced sales of that day. Better descriptions are scarce and brig relatively higher prices. FLOUR—in rateor better request at Tuesday's rates. For India Couns there was also more demand, and soine sales of Mixed were made at 31/3 to 32. The quotations are: Faliadelphia, Beltimore and Ohio FLOUR 33/1 to 36/1 Western 36/1 to 31/1 per bit. White White White White J to 5/1 to 7/2 ft. Mixed INDIAN CORN 31/1 to 32/1 White 32/1 to 32/3 P 430 ft.

Bref is in fair retail demand, at last week's prices; galos are

about 600 tierces, chiefly of secondary qualities. The finer brands sell to a moderate extent, and are finally hold.

PORK—Only small parcels of American come for rard; one of of prime Isadem basebrought 84. Irish sells at full prices. Bacco has become very scarce; and first arrivals, if not too heavy, will sell radily at 50; to 57. P cwt.

Land to fair consumptive demand at late rates. Sales for he week reach 100 time.

TALLOW is quite unsettled, and quotetious nomines. HOSEN—Sales of common extend to alread 3,500 bbis, without charge in prices.

EARL—Market hare. Coffice—The market opened with a good demand, and or Mouday saiss reinhed 12:60 hairs, at full prices. Since the stocks have been freely othered, posterializing ordinary genities and prices have declined id \$P\$ in. The better kinds are also rather charget. In Munchester, Juniness has not been quite on brick. Midning Orienas, 5:10-106; Mobile and Uplands, 5:4.

Brown, Shipley & Co.'s Circufini

Per Persia.]
Liverscot. Friday, March 7, 1885.
We have to report a steady, good business in Corres through
out the west, without animation, at first prices for the qualities of American ranging from middling upward. A sonsiderable parties of the recepts this season consists of inferior
legis Corrow, and is non-lable and rates quite nominal.
The business for the week or ding last evening is estimated at
64 red bules of which speculators take 8,500, and exporters 440
bules. To day the sales are 8,500 bules, the market obving
steadily at the following quotations:

prices.

The Conx market has been unusually depressed during the week, but the decline of 4d. P bush in Whiart, 1/2 P bbl in Flock and 2/P quarter in Isotas Conx, has caused more disposition to purchase, and to-day's market has shown rather more firmers. White Whiart 10 23/10/6, Red 9/529/8 P 70 lbs. Western Conal Floury 2/2 635; Philadelphia and Patitimore 24/635; Ohio 36, P bbl. White Isotas Conx 35/; Yellew 32/, and mixed 31/6 P bbl.

Rosts in fair demand at 4/6 P cwt. for common up to 9/P cst. for fire quality.

Crocker & Co.'s Monthly Preight Circular.

Lexbox, Saturday, March 1, 1856.
Since our last report three American shaps have been chartered for China, one to lead here with Goals for Hong-Kong, these to a loading port at China, and back to Loadon; the terms of this charter have not transpired. The other two ships had at Cardiff for Hong-Kong, then set a loading port, and back to London or Liverpool. One gate 26 on homeward curpo if leaded at Whampon; 26 5, if at a Northern port; the other shout 5 less.

One American has taken an outward freight for Calc one andereward engagement.

Six ships have fixed for Australia (either Sidney or Melourre) at shout \$40 P. Register Tun British Measurement; this are carnot now be had. The Coal freights to the West Coast re about all taken, several English and Sve American ships aring lately closed to load in Wales for a port in Chili or Peru 33; to 37 P tun.

All the Australian and West Coast ships are taking Guano harters to Cork, for orders, at \$410, or at \$415 direct to

avie.
For the States, from London, freights are almost nomina

ig feature. lights-Bombay-Out 12@15), home \$23.19/ P tun to Lon-

Calcutra—Out 25), home nominal.

Rangeon—26 home.

Singapore—Out 39/ P ten, home £4.

Batavia—£5 home for Continent.

Marilla—£4 home for small ships.

Car ten or Shanghae—Very little doing from London. Cosis can be had from here at 25). Home charters offering for small ships only at £4.5 from Whampon, 5/ additional from a northort. stralia-Rates 35/ to 40 . A fair brainess doing. de Janeiro-Out 4 2 10 D registered tun.

Rio de Joneiro-Out 12 10 P registered um Newcastle-To New-York, Cusis 24 P Reed, Coais an Newcastle-To New-York, Cusis 24 P Reed, Coais and Goods 23; Bluston, de A.25 to 23; New Haves, do. do. 25; Montevideo, Coa 22; Blusso Ayres, do. 25; Adea, do. 25; Mobile, do. 25; Y: Ballimore, do. 26; Adea, do. 26; Nobile, do. 25; Y: Ballimore, do. 26; Adea, Austrains, Iron 25; Caldro, Coals 28; Coquimbo, do. 28; Caldso, do. 25; Panama, d. 45; Acapulco, do. 45; San Francisco, do. 55; Rio de Jaueiro, do. 36; Singapore, do. 25; Shanghae, do. 35;

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

MEETING OF MANAGERS OF THE NEW-YORK COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

A regular meeting of the managers of that society was held on Tuesday, at their rooms in the Bible House. Anson G. Phelpes in the chair. It was announced that the parent society had determined to send a ship to Liberia from Baltimore before June next, and applications will be received from such colored people as desire to go. The Rev. Mr. Seys, agent of the Maryland Colonization Society, will take out in the next ship that sails for Liberia suitable materials for erecting habitations for the accommodation of emigrants until they become acclimated and habituated to the air of the country. They will be placed on high ground, and it is supposed will cost some \$15,000. A communication was received from the Rev. Mr. McLean, inferming the Board that a slaveholder wished to manumit 105 slaves, men, women and children, provided the society would bear the expense of sending them to Africa. This, it is supposed, they can do, as the late S. S. Howland bequeathed \$10,000 for just such a contingency, should it occur, and the manumitted slaves will soon be on their way to Africa. It was stated that ex-President Roberts was to leave Monrovia in February last on a visit to England, and there is some reason to believe that he will visit the United States before his return home. It is also stated that at no great distance from Monrovia zinc in large quantities can be obtained. A report was received from Mr. Wilson, the Principal of the High School in Monrovia, which gives a flattering account of the progress of the scholars under his eere. The Government of or to which gives a flattering account of the progress of the scholars under his care. The Government of Liberia have purchased the late private residence of President Roberts for the future residence of the Ex-

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

A Special Meeting of the members of the American Institute was held last evening at their rooms at No. 351 Broadway. The President, Mr. ROBERT S. PELL, compled the chair. The object of the meeting was to

cccupied the chair. The object of the meeting was to take some action toward securing a permanent place for the holding of the Annual Fair.

The Trustees reported that they had conferred with parties and could purchase desirable property in Broadway, below Canal street, admirably adapted for the purpose in question, on advantageous terms.

After considerable discussion, a resolution was adopted empowering the Trustees to purchase the property referred to.

THE NEW CITY HALL.

The Special Committee of the Board of Aldermen, to whom was referred the matter of selecting a plan for the New City Hall, met again yesterday afternoon in Mr. Valentine's office to hear the views and expression of opinion of those presenting plans. Alderman Va-

Mr. IRA BUCKMAN was first heard by the Commit-

Mr. Ira Buckman was first heard by the Committee. He said that at the meeting the other day several of the gentlemen who then spoke had criticised the plans offered by others than themselves, and if it was in order he would like to offer some remarks residue to one or more of the plans submitted for the consideration of the Committee.

The Chairman said that the Committee were willing to hear any criticisms that might be made.

Mr. Buckman then proceeded, at some length, to criticise the plan effered by Gilbert, Jackson & Stewart. He contended that the room called for in the specification contains two feet more than the building will measure from the grown to the correct of the plan sidered by Gilbert, Heaven & Stewart. He contended that the room called for in the specification contains two feet more than the building will measure from the grown to the correct of the structure of the structure

Mr. Ramsar next spoke, and proceeded to criticise Mr. RAMSAY next spoke, and proceeded to criticise the Buckman plan. He sait that Mr. B. proposed to seried a herahedron top on his building; but he (the speaker) would like to know on what it was to rest, as they had no exterior wells. If they took away that top, the building would look like a warehouse half burtond down. In the course of my remarks the other day, I said that my building could be exceted for \$5,100,699, 2nd I said that amount to have a margin. The others tell you that their buildings will cost \$2 a foot. I have made a brief calculation on my plan at that rate. I have in the process of the control of the course of the serior of the course of the cour \$2.562.594. I admit that the old Hall Is very handsome; but what is the use of retaining it? I would give the sum of \$2.70.09 to lear down the present Hall, and erect a Hall there according to my plan which would be an organized and a credit to the city. Mr. Ramay, in conclusion, spoke of his plan, and of the provision that he had made for a spatious Post-Office in the lower part of the binding.

Mr. Manuin E. Thompson next briefly addressed the Committee in regard to histories.

Centre streets saving a large amount of valuable room on the first story thereby saving a large amount of valuable room on the first story for other purposes.

After some remarks by Mr. Strawant relative to the plan of Gilbert Jackson and Stewart, the Committee adjourned, subject to the call of the Chairman.

BURNING ACCIDENT AT NIBLO'S THEATER.-About 9 o'clock on Wednesday evening, Madame Jeanette, one of the ballet troupe at Niblo's, accidentally set fire to her dress while in the green room, and was severely burned. The occurrence created considerable excite ment among the other members of the troupe, one o whom was somewhat injured by jumping from the stage. The audience were also somewhat alarmed, but their fears were soon allayed, and the performance proceeded to its completion.

MARINE AFFAIRS.

RETURN OF THE ARCTIC-NO NEWS OF THE PACIFIC.

The United States propeller Arctic, Commander Hartstein, arrived off the Highlands yesterday moraing, and, after making some inquiries and forwarding some letters to the city, kept off and proceeded to sea again. She has been cruising between Sable Island (which was thoroughly examined for recent wreck) and the latitude of 379, along the cage of the Gulf Stream, and has not seen any vestige of the Pacific or most of the time-her propeller being almost useless in the very heavy weather which she has experienced. Commander Hartstein intende to cruise until after the equirectial gale. He has been short of water, and on an allowance of it for some days, but has since made a sufficiency, by steam and otherwise. All bands on heard were in good health, with the exceptions of the beetswain, Mr. Hall, who was taken off by the steamtug Levisthan, and subsequently had a narrow escape with his life when that vessel took fire in the

LOSS OF THE STEAMER LEVISTHAN BY FIRE-CAPTAIN AND CREW SAVED. The steaming Levisthan was totally destroyed by

fire vesterday afternoon outside of Sandy Hook. Cant. Hazzard, who commanded her, has kindly furnished us with the subjoined particulars of the disaster. At o'clock the Leviathan took the barkantine Ilva, from Marsenibo, in tow, about Meen miles F.S.E. of Sandy Hook, for this city. Scarcely fifteen minutes had clapsed after they had got under weigh when Copt. Hazzard heard a slight explosion, and ran below to see what was the motter. He found the engineer and firemen rushing on deck in the greatest alarm, and almost immediately after a large body of smoke and flame followed them. The vessel was on fire, and in two minutes from the first alarm she was enveloped in flames from stem to stern. Quick as thought all hands made for the promenade deck, and launched the life-boat; but before it touched the water the spot where it had been lying took fire. Every one on board, with the exception of the cap tain and a boy named Woodrove, hurried into it, and then pushed off from the burning steamer. The latter were taken off by a boat from the back shortly afterward. Capt, Hazzard says that he held on as long as he could, and finally took off his coat, expecting to be under the necessity of swimming for his life. whole occurrence transpired so suddealy that nothing

could be saved from the vessel.

It appears that simultaneously with the slight explosion which Capt. Hazzard heard, a large body of flame belehed out from the furnace of the larboard boiler, setting the woodwork of the fire-room in a blaze, and bursting up through the deck into the engine room above. Before he gould make his escape the engineer, John Schoonmaker, was singed some what about the head, but not seriously hurt. Wm. McDonald, and the brother of the engineer, Herman Schoonmaker, were also slightly scorehed. Of the fourteen persons on board, not one was lost. There was so sign of steam or water from the explosion, and it is supposed that it occurred from the coal, as she carried only 15 lbs, of steam at the time.

As Capt. Hazzard got into the boat from the Ilva, the smoke pipe and the entire promenade-deck fell in The bark took all belonging to the Leviathan on board together with Mr. Hall, boatswain of the United States steamship Arctic, who was on board, and then made sail for Sandy Hook. When last seen, the stemming was still burning; her walking-beam had fallen, and her hull was blazing to the water's edge. At the Hook the captain and crew of the Leviathan were put on board of the steaming Hector, which

brought them to New-York.

Three years ago the Leviathan was built by Mr. Eckford Webb, of this city. While afloat, she proved herself the fastest steam-tug in the United States, and probably in the world. For affording relief to vessels distress, she was invaluable, and in her brief time has brought many disabled barks safely into port. We believe, however, that she did not pay. In bad weather, or when a vessel was on the beach, her services were in very general demand, but in mild seasons of the year, merchants preferred to employ smaller and less expensive tow-boats. She was 185 feet on deck, 294 feet beam, and 11 feet hold. Her cost was \$65,000, and the loss to her owners, Messrs. Spofford, Tileston & Co., will not fall short of \$70,000, upon which there is no insurance.

BRIG EMBLINE OF NEW-YORK FOUNDERED AT STA-ALL HANDS SAVED.

The steam-tug Leviathan went to sea twenty-five miles S. S. E. of Sandy Hook yesterday morning, when she spoke the United States steam-brig Arctic, Commander Hartstein. Took off boatswain Van Rensselaer same direction, and spoke the packetship Macauley of Baltimore for New-York, ninety two days from Liverpool, all well. She refused a tow. The Captain of Macauley reported having on board Capt. Hem mingway and crew of the brig Emeline, from New York for Constantinople. The Emeline left New York December last and foundered at sea. She was cleared by S. Duncan. Capt, Hazzard also saw the ship Plymouth Rock, of Boston, seventy days from Liverpeel, and the bark South Carolina, from

THE STEAMSHIP ERICSSON. The steamer Ericsson, Capt. Lowber, has been chartered to sail in the Collins Line in place of the Quaker City on the 29th March. The Ericsson has made eight successful voyages across the Atlantic in the most boisterous weather known in the past twenty years, and has proved herself as stanch and safe a vessel as any affoat. Water-tight compartments are now being constructed in her, preparatory to her next voyage. Capt. Lowber is well known in the Liverpocitrade as a careful and competent mariner, and his vessel is replete with every comfort.

THE SCHOONER FALMOUTH. The statement in yesterday's TRIBUNE that Capt. Warren did not know to whom he sold the school Falmouth must have been incorrect, as we find his name appended to the bill of sale, dated March 10, to F W Ward. The new register was applied for on the 11th, and Capt. Warren became security for the necessary bond at the Custom-House in \$1,200. Sh was sold for \$2,400, about one half of her value. Casper Marrech Aunha, one of the three "passengers' found on her, was very recently mate of the Portu guese bark Donna Anna, from Lisbon. The schooner arrived here from San Domingo with hides and mahogany, Feb. 21. Some very important facts have come to light, showing beyond question the illegality of her present voyage. No one has had the hardihood to claim her as yet.

FIRES.

FIRE IN ELM STREET. The alarm of fire in the Vth Distict last night was

ccurioned by the explosion of a camphene lamp in a dwelling in Elm street, near Grand. Damage slight. THE FIRE IN TWENTY-SECOND STREET. The following are the names of the occupants of the

building in Twenty-second street which was destroyed

by fire on Wednesday night, as reported in yesterday's

TRIBUNE, with the losses and insurance: Marston & Knox, manufacturers of fire-arms. Loss about \$15,000; partly covered by insurance in the St. Nicholas and North River Insurance Companies.

Storer & Cameron, machinists. Loss about \$1,000. D. Jackson & Son, feed mills. Loss \$300, No in-

John Neil, machinist, Loss \$200. C. L. Goddard, machinist. Loss \$1,000. John Horsepool, manufacturer of steam-boilers

Less about \$800.

The losses and insurance of the other parties occupying the building were before published,

L. Chapman, pocket-book manufactory. Loss \$500.

CITY ITEMS.

The opening of the Spring Fashion was observed in due form yesterday, and in spite of the terribly muddy condition of the streets, many thousands of ladice througed the Broadway and other leading shops to

REPUBLICANS OF THE TWEEFTH WARD .- A proliminary meeting of Republicans of the Twelfth Ward was held at Harlem last Satuarday evening, and Committee appointed to organize an association in the Ward for the present year. The address and the tions of the Pittshurgh Convention were adopted as the basis of the organization. The Committee is composed of Lewis Ballard, Nathaniel Dunn, Joseph Dewey, and E. Ketchum. An adjourned meeting in to be held at Yorkville next Saturday (to-morrow

THE TRADE SALES—BANSS & BNO.—The Spring Trade Sales of books conducted by Mesers. Songs & Bro. commenced on Wednesday last at their estab-lishment in Park row. On that day about 200 persons in the book trade, from city and country, were present, and the bidding was active and the prices realized satisfactory. The whole of the day was occupied in selling the invoices of the Harpers, and the sales were very large. Ex-Mayor Harper was present during the sales. Yesterday the sales were from the invoices of the Philadelphia houses, Cowperthwaite and Parry & McMillen. The prices realzed were good, though the attendance was not large as on the previous day. The sales promise to be

NEW YORK PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION TRADE SALK -The first trade sale under the auspices of the New-York Publishers' Association was held yesterday at the sale-rooms of Messrs. Leavitt, Dellisser & Co., on Broadway near White street. The attendance of buyers was large and the sales were active. The day was occupied with the invoices of Messre, Appletons, Leenard & Brother, Mr. Crown of Boston, Burnham & Brothers, Shepherd Clark & Co., Barton & Sadlier, and Donnegan & Bro., Catholic book sellers. The invoice of the Appletons occupies fifteen pages. auctioneers were Messrs. Philbrick Pratt, and Mr. Fester of Chicago. Previous to the sale a collatio was spread in one of the rooms, which was partaken of by the members of the trade present. Speeches were made by Mr. William Appleton, Mr. Dellisser, Mr. Mason and others.

THE NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS.—At a recent meet ing of the members of the Regiment New-York. large number of the Volunteers were in a destitute condition, and that many were obliged to have them selves committed to Blackwell's Island as vagrants, and that the number constantly on the Island was not less than half a dozer.

It will be remembered that in the year 1851 a law

was passed granting a pension of \$12 a month to cach volunteer for two years, but before that time clapsed an amendment was made appropriating \$10,000, to be distributed pro rate to each soldier on surrender of his certificate, is lieu of the monthly payment above mentioned. A number complied and received the amount, which slightly exceeded \$30; but others refused to deliver up their certificates, as under the provision of the ariginal Act nearly thirteen months pay, amounting altogether to about \$156, was still due. These who refused contend that the State is liable at law for the balance of the two years pay. In 1851 the number who presented certificates and received pay was 317, since which time it is known that 111 have died, and it is estimated that the survivors de not exceed 200. It was stated among other matters at the meeting that the bill introduced into the Assembly a few days since, providing for the pay of arrears due under the law of 1851, was likely to pass.

FUNERAL OF DR. BOYD,-This distinguished physician was buried yesterday in the Marble Cemetery in Second street. The funeral ceremonies were held at the Dutch Reformed Church in La Fayette place, at 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Several elergymen of the Dutch Reformed persuasion of the city assisted in the performance of the burial service; the address or Sermon was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Matthews. very large number of the friends of the deceased was in attendance to follow to its last resting place the body of one who, for a greater number of years than had been their true friend and faithful physician.

THE NEW EMIGRANT PASSENGER LAW.-The act of the last Congress regulating the conveyance of steerage passengers from Europe to this country, mong other beneficent provisions, requires that fe every steerage passenger over eight years of age who may die on the trans Atlantic voyage, the owner or consignee of the vessel on which the death may take place shall forfeit and pay over to the Revenue Deartment \$10, to be paid over by that Department to those States that have boards of Commissioners of Emigration organized and in operation. The law went into effect last May, since which time more than \$1,600 has accumulated in the vaults of the Assistant Treasurer at this port. Other States have made ap-plication for their share; but they have been denied on the ground that they have no Commissioners of Emigration. The fact that this State meets the requirement of the law has been properly authenticated, and the whole sum will be paid over to the Commis sioners of Emigration, as representatives of the State. The law has greatly reduced the mortality on ship-board, and made shipmasters more careful of the health and comfort of passengers under their charge,

SCHOOL No. 21, in Marion street, near Prince, was examined on Wednesday. The building is considerably too large for the school at present. In hard times this school suffers very much in attendance. Many of the children are set to selling matches or newspapers, or sent on lumber expeditions. Some 20 or 30 of sell papers before coming to school. But in spite of all this, holy week and the snow storm, the atter in the Primary Department was 360, and the examination was very creditable to the teachers—Misses Pan-ny Willoughby, Catharine M. Connor, Josephine Searing, Emily T. Rice, Susan McConnellogue, Mary Finnegan and Helena Connolley. The Girls' Department passed a fair examination. Several pieces of emproidery and some good drawings were exhibited. Singing was perhaps the best of the exercise; it is aught by Miss O'Brien. The teachers here are Mirece Catharine Murphy, Eleaner M. Cronin, Helen C. O'Brien and Elizabeth F. Beattie. The boys num bered 190. They had several large drawings on exhibly regular. The examination was best in arithmetic ard algebra. The teachers here are John Boyle, Hugh Williamson, Wm. G Raymond and John A. Slevin. SCHOOL EXAMINATION .- ! chool No. 5 was ex

mined yesterday. This school building has about

the worst location in the city, and it must have ex-

traordinary attractions to induce the young ladies who compose the female department to attend it. The Primary department numbers about 200 pupils, and is in very good condition, especially the lower classes. Its teachers are Misses Mary T. Shephard, Margaret A. Mather, Margaret A. Smith and Adelia M. Perkins. The Girls' department is and Adelia M. Perkins. The city. The progress very nearly as good as any in the city. The progress in the studies examined was so symmetrical that is would be difficult to distinguish any one as better than another. Embroidery and drawings were exhibited, and the singing was good although they have no picaso. The teachers in this department are Misses Charlotte A. Furdy, Mary J. Dowlin, Amanda S. Marston and A. Furdy, Mary J. Dowlin, Amanda S. Marston and C. E. Wakefield. The Boys' Department excelled in drawing. Here first among all the Public Schools have we found any advance beyond the servile copp-ing of surface drawings. These boys are taking the first steps toward drawing from nature by sketching